



# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।  
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 25th March, 1980/Chaitra 5, 1902 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 25th March, 1980, and is hereby published for general information:—

### THE FINANCE ACT, 1980 No. 13 OF 1980

[25th March, 1980]

An Act to continue for the financial year 1980-81 the existing rates of income-tax with certain modifications, to provide for certain exemptions from income-tax and to provide for the continuance of the provisions relating to auxiliary duties of customs and special duties of excise for the said year.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1980.

Short title  
and com-  
mence-  
ment.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 and 3 shall come into force on the 1st day of April, 1980.

Income-  
tax

21 of 1979.

2. The provisions of section 2 of, and the First Schedule to, the Finance Act, 1979, shall apply in relation to income-tax for the assessment year or, as the case may be, the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980, as they apply in relation to income-tax for the assessment year or, as the case may be, the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1979, with the following modifications, namely:—

(a) in section 2,—

(i) for the figures "1979", wherever they occur, the figures "1980" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (2), in clause (b),—

(1) in sub-clause (iii), in the proviso, for the words “seventy per cent.”, the words “sixty per cent.” shall be substituted;

(2) in sub-clause (iv), for the words “fifteen per cent.”, the words “twenty per cent.” shall be substituted;

(b) in the First Schedule,—

(i) for Part I, the following Part shall be substituted, namely:—

### **‘PART I**

#### **INCOME-TAX AND SURCHARGE ON INCOME-TAX**

##### *Paragraph A*

##### *Sub-Paragraph I*

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (vii) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

##### *Rates of Income-tax*

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 8,000	<i>Nil;</i>
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,050 <i>plus</i> 18 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 1,950 <i>plus</i> 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 3,200 <i>plus</i> 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 4,700 <i>plus</i> 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 12,700 <i>plus</i> 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;

(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 22,700 plus 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 39,200 plus 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000;

Provided that for the purposes of this Sub-Paragraph,—

(i) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 10,000;

(ii) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 12,000, the income-tax payable thereon shall not exceed thirty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000.

#### *Surcharge on income-tax*

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of such income-tax.

#### *Sub-Paragraph II*

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980 exceeds Rs. 10,000,—

#### *Rates of income-tax*

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 8,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	18 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,260 plus 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,510 plus 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,010 plus 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 6,010 plus 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 16,010 plus 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000	Rs. 27,010 plus 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000;

Provided that for the purposes of this Sub-Paragraph,—

(i) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 10,000;

(ii) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 13,000, the income-tax payable thereon shall not exceed thirty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000.

*Surcharge on income-tax*

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of such income-tax.

*Paragraph B*

In the case of every co-operative society,—

*Rates of income-tax*

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 plus 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 plus 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

*Surcharge on income-tax*

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of such income-tax.

*Paragraph C*

*Sub-Paragraph I*

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

*Rates of income-tax*

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 750 plus 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,500 plus 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000 plus 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

*Surcharge on income-tax*

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of such income-tax.

*Sub-Paragraph II*

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

*Rates of income-tax*

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 plus 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,350 plus 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,850 plus 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

*Surcharge on income-tax*

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of such income-tax.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this Paragraph, “registered firm” includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

*Paragraph D*

In the case of every local authority,—

*Rate of income-tax*

On the whole of the total income      50 per cent.

*Surcharge on income-tax*

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of such income-tax.

*Paragraph E*

In the case of a company,—

*Rates of income-tax*

1. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(i) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	45 per cent. of the total income;
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(ii) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	55 per cent. of the total income;
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(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(i) in the case of an industrial company,—

(a) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	55 per cent. of the total income;
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(b) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	60 per cent. of the total income;
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(ii) in any other case	65 per cent. of the total income;
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Provided that—

(i) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 1,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 1,00,000 (the income of Rs. 1,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(b) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;

(ii) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, not being a company in which the public are substantially interested, which is an industrial company and the total income of which exceeds Rs. 2,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 2,00,000 (the income of Rs. 2,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(b) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000.



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**II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—**

(i) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(a) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or

(b) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government 50 per cent.;

(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income 70 per cent.

*Surcharge on income-tax*

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of seven and a half per cent. of such income-tax.;

(ii) in Part III, in Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A, for the figures "1980", the figures "1981" shall be substituted;

(iii) in Part IV, in rule 9,—

(A) for sub-rules (1) and (2), the following sub-rules shall be substituted, namely:—

'(1) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974 or the 1st day of April, 1975 or the 1st day of April, 1976 or the 1st day of April, 1977 or the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (2) of section 2 of this Act,—

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975 or the 1st day of April, 1976 or the 1st day of April, 1977 or the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979,

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975, to the extent, if any, such loss has

not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976 or the 1st day of April, 1977 or the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979,

(iii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977 or the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979,

(iv) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979,

(v) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1978, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1979, and

(vi) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1979,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980.

*Explanation.*—In this sub-rule and sub-rule (2), the expression “section 2 of this Act” means section 2 of the Finance Act, 1979 as applied for the purposes of this Act. 21 of 1979.

(2) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981 or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than that previous year, in such other period, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974 or the 1st day of April, 1975 or the 1st day of April, 1976 or the 1st day of April, 1977 or the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (6) of section 2 of this Act,—

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974, to the extent, if any, such loss has not



been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975 or the 1st day of April, 1976 or the 1st day of April, 1977 or the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980,

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976 or the 1st day of April, 1977 or the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980,

(iii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977 or the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980,

(iv) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980,

(v) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1978, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980,

(vi) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1979, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980, and

(vii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981. or the period aforesaid.';

(B) for sub-rule (5), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, no loss which has not been determined by the Income-tax Officer under the provisions of these rules or the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1974, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1975, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1976, or of the First Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1977, or of the Schedule to the Finance Act, 1978, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1979, shall be set off under sub-rule (1) or, as the case may be, sub-rule (2).”.

20 of 1974.  
25 of 1975.  
66 of 1976.  
29 of 1977.  
19 of 1978.  
21 of 1979.

Amend-  
ment of  
section 10  
of Act 43  
of 1961.

3. In section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961,—

(a) in clause (17A), for the words “awards for literary, scientific and artistic work or attainment”, the words “awards for literary, scientific or artistic work or attainment or for service for alleviating the distress of the poor, the weak and the ailing” shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (26A), for the figures, letters and words “1st day of April, 1980”, the figures, letters and words “1st day of April, 1983” shall be substituted;

(c) after clause (26A), the following clause shall be inserted, and shall be deemed to have been inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972, namely:—

“(26B) any income of a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act or of any other body, institution or association (being a body, institution or association wholly financed by Government) where such corporation or other body or institution or association has been established or formed for promoting the interests of the members of either the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes or of both.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this clause, “Scheduled Castes” and “Scheduled Tribes” shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in clauses (24) and (25) of article 366 of the Constitution;”.

Auxiliary  
duties of  
customs.

4. (1) In the case of goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 or in that Schedule, as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliary duty of customs an amount equal to twenty per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Act).

51 of 1975,

52 of 1962,

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1981, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

10 of 1897.

(3) The auxiliary duties of customs referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duties of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The provisions of the Customs Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions

from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act or those rules and regulations, as the case may be.

1 of 1944. 5. (1) In the case of goods chargeable with a duty of excise under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, as amended from time to time (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excises Act), read with any notification for the time being in force issued by the Central Government in relation to the duty so chargeable, there shall be levied and collected a special duty of excise equal to five per cent. of the amount so chargeable on such goods. Special duties of excise.

10 of 1897. (2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1981, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The special duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the special duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules, as the case may be.

R. V. S. PERI SASTRI,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

